

# Weekly National Intelligencer.

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TWO DOLLARS A WEEK FOR THE FIRST REGULAR  
SESSION OF EACH CONGRESS; AND FIVE CENTS FOR THE FINAL  
SESSION OF EACH CONGRESS; AND THE SAME FOR EACH EXTRA  
SESSION—payable in all cases in advance.

## THE ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE SESSION.

[FROM THE DAILY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF FEBRUARY 20.]

We can hardly persuade ourselves that already Congress has been in session for nearly three months. But so it is. Without pretending to particularize the topics which have engrossed the attention of both Houses, and have been accurately chronicled by our reporters, we follow our own usage, by taking a brief glance at the week that has passed.

Upon the fact, so quietly accomplished during the week, of the final ratification, in all legal form, of the Congressional bodies, of the late Electoral decision as to the ensuing Chief Magistracy, we have already slightly touched; drawing from that occurrence one of the good omens which still gladden us, at times, and which, even among the growing presages of confusion, renew no little part of our confidence in that instinct of order and that love of what is its only sure defence, our forms of Government, which still manifest themselves in high public acts, and give token of a spirit that may yet redeem the country and its Government from those wild influences that seem just now on nearly all sides in the ascendant, but temporarily only, as we still believe. While, amidst all the agitations that prevail, all the vehement passions that are excited, in a contest like that just past, we can see, at its decision, even under recent circumstances, a minority the most formidable that ever in any country saw itself thus overthrown submit to the forms of law and vindicate its patriotism and its rectitude, still more by its patience under ill than its struggle against it, we shall still hope something of that which the fiend in Milton dreads, when, bidding his fellows not to be too confident of their own powers of hurt, he says:

—“Or could we break our way  
By force, and at our heels all Hell should rise  
With blackest insurrection, to confound  
Heaven's purest light, yet our great enemy,  
All incorruptible, would on his throne  
Sit unpolluted, and th' ethereal mould,  
Incapable of stain, would soon expel  
Her mischief, and purge off the baser fire,  
Victorious.”

It is, however, by the intervening news of a foreign event—the final overthrow of SANTA ANNA and the triumph in Mexico of a Revolution against an old ruler of Revolutions—that we are led to recur to the fact of last week, presenting so happy a contrast to the violence which, in the neighboring Republic, so often subverts the State by its very efforts (even when sincere) to correct its temporary mischiefs.

That unhappy country has continually, for some twenty years, been the victim of its own facility to resort, against every temporary abuse of power, to the overthrow of law and government itself—desperate remedies, utterly beyond almost any thing that the rulers of a day, however pernicious, can inflict upon a people possessing a system of freedom. The lesson to the late Mexican chief is not less severe than it is in the main just. He had himself shown too often how authorities were to be pulled down; and when, accomplishing the objects of his personal ambition, he grew conservative, and would have contained by force the spirit which he had helped to teach, he has himself been upset by the very arts which he had shown. He had sown the wind: he has reaped the whirlwind.

If a better fate has thus far attended our experiment in government, we owe it partly to the old habits of our race—to that which constitutes for the Anglo-Saxon a genuine glory, most different from one which we hear with shame imputed to the lineage. Its virtues alone, its love of law, its resistance to wild and disorganizing impulses within, have given it predominance without. The nation that tramples upon its own laws, that violates every domestic security, that is formidable to the best of its own citizens, will never be able long to accomplish, however willing to attempt, those wrongs to other countries which men amongst us seem meditating with such delight, though to be achieved at the sacrifice of every thing permanently good and safe in our own institutions.

But even these instinctive habits of our race would not, in the outset of our Government, have saved us from disorders which, once begun, grow easier at every repetition, if it had not been our fortune to possess, in one illustrious citizen, a man the fittest in virtue, in wisdom, in courage, in patriotism, and in the confidence which all these had attracted to him, to maintain the steadfast temper of the land and teach reverence of our laws, before yet custom and time had made the general attachment to them implicit, sure, incapable of yielding to momentary events or passions.

Constitutions have been subverted in Mexico by design; they might be overturned among ourselves by a sort of popular inadvertence, which, carried away by the passion or the fancy of the day, overlooked, in the eager pursuit of some present object or feeling, the havoc which it was perpetrating of things infinitely more valuable.

We passed safely through the Whiskey Insurrection, kindled up against a just and necessary exercise of the powers of the Government by bad men, who worked upon that jealousy of the taxing power which forms one of the great checks, throughout the British race, of governmental abuses. In the famous Olmstead case we saw the State authorities of Pennsylvania, under Governor SNYDER, arrayed in arms against the execution of the Federal laws. Yet again the conservative prudence of the Government and the people averted serious violence, and saved the Constitution from that severe trial. And again, in the attempted Nullification of South Carolina, the passions of a particular section, enlisted against the legitimate acts of the Government, threatened a direct issue of strife; but, once more, by a wise concession, the authority of the laws was preserved, the Constitution saved from being either abrogated, or, for its enforcement, stained with blood. Less fortunate, certainly, was the example last year of the deliberate, contemptuous, and as utterly needless as illegal overthrow, by

a branch of Congress itself, of an important and sound law of the land (the Single District Election Law) recently passed by all the concurring legislative powers. But the Rhode Island case again is most encouraging in its issue. That greatest danger with which our Democratic Republic was ever threatened—precisely of the character of those convulsive and anarchical movements which have, in Mexico and other of the Southern Republics, enabled demagogues to overturn established government, and plant the ladder of their own ambition on its ruins—was averted by the innate attachment of the mass of the older and sounder men of Rhode Island to the law and the order which, as well as genuine patriotism, have ever distinguished that glorious little Republic.

These dangers our Republican Institutions have encountered and passed; the good sense of many of the very individuals concerned in the transactions referred to having been, when left to their own cool reflection, among the most efficacious means of restoring a right tone to the excited masses of the people, who have erred as much from heedlessness as from ill design, and as many of them perhaps under the influence of pardonable motives as of that which was positively bad. The evil of the contempt of its own solemn acts of legislation by one branch of Congress—in the case of the District Election Law—is not, to be sure, entirely cured; but the effect of “the sober second thought” has already wrought a salutary change in part, which, it can hardly be doubted, will soon be found to have extended its corrective power to every member of the Confederacy.

Will the People of the United States suffer to be lost upon them, in the present juncture of their affairs, the new demonstration, afforded by the late result of another revolution in a sister Republic, of the infinite importance of holding on, with unyielding clip, to the forms of that Constitution in which their liberties are enshrined? What has hitherto saved and preserved us as a nation? Nothing but the absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, of which we have at this instant so glorious an illustration. What has made Mexico the theatre of a succession of bloody revolutions, such as that of which the news has just reached us, but the departure, under the influence of some popular mania, fanaticism, or caprice, from the written law—from the letter of her Constitution?

After the overthrow of the Emperor ITURBIDE, and the establishment of representative Government in that country, PEDRAZA was, in 1828, constitutionally elected President of the Republic. He was, nevertheless, scarcely installed, before he was assailed and driven from power by GUERRERO, who, by the assistance of his friends, was made President. He was suffered to hold his ill-gotten power but a short time, when BUSTAMANTE (then Vice President) succeeded him, he being attacked, deposed, pursued to the shore of the Pacific ocean, and there captured and put to death. BUSTAMANTE wielded the Presidential power for a time, when he in turn was overthrown by SANTA ANNA, whose own life is now, after being almost deified by his countrymen, at the mercy of his political adversaries. What a consoling contrast, we repeat, does not the working, thus far, of our own system present to the contemplation of the philanthropist, the philosopher, and the statesman? Behold the three millions of voters, spread over this vast region of country, divided for months in arduous contest between two persons presented to their choice for their first office in their gift, at length depositing their votes so equally for each of the candidates that to this day it is hardly known which of the two received the greater number of lawful votes, and it is certain that the citizen elected, constitutionally chosen, to be President, actually did not receive a majority of all the votes of the People. Yet is there a murmur of contention, a single whisper of resistance, among all the legions of gallant Whigs, from Maine to Louisiana, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, whose hearts were leagued together in the support of CLAY, to the accession of POLK to the Presidency? Not one; no—thank Heaven for the reason we have to be proud of our institutions!—Not one!

And these institutions of ours, in their forms as well as in their substance, seeing how much we owe to them, shall we not cherish and cling to them always, and under all circumstances? This brings naturally to mind the great principle at issue, according to our view of it, in the important and momentous question which has been debated for the greater part of the last week in the Senate, and will be yet debated for some days to come. We mean of course the Texas question. We have, in the preceding remarks, casually adverted to some of the dangers which our political system has escaped or surmounted, being such, in all cases, as were partial, not general, in their extent and influence. The trial is yet to be made whether our political system would long survive a successful assault upon those forms of which it is made up, by a violent breach of its vital organs.

That trial has not yet been made, though during a former Administration we have had pretensions set up which, had they not been vigorously checked by a brave and patriotic Senate, might have ripened into a very serious usurpation by the Executive of the Legislative power. In the question now depending to annex by act of Congress a foreign territory to the United States, we perceive a threatened usurpation by the Legislature of the constitutional authority of the Executive, not less dangerous to the existence of this Government than would be the assumption by the President of authority vested by the Constitution in Congress alone.

Let us hold on, whilst we can, as we would for dear life, to the forms of the Constitution! Let not Congress undertake to exercise power which the Constitution has given to the President and two-thirds of the Senate, and, by so entrusting and delegating it, denied to the House of Representatives any participation in. Let us not undertake to do by usurpation that which, it has already been admitted without dispute, the treaty-making power alone can do, and which the treaty-making power, when invoked, has refused to do—has declared shall not be done.

## GIDEON OLMSTEAD.

Since we alluded, in Monday's paper, to the Olmstead case, we have seen a notice in a New York paper of the death, at the age of ninety-six years, of GIDEON OLMSTEAD, in whose favor the judgment of the Supreme Court was attempted to be resisted by the State of Pennsylvania. That case, with the history of which few of our readers are acquainted, in which the supremacy of the laws was successfully vindicated against popular opinion, operating upon the Government of the State so as to induce it to take part against the authority of the Federal Judiciary, deserves to be remembered as a lesson against permitting any supposed popular feeling to interfere, at any time, with the due course of law.

The facts of that case, the record of which is probably within the reach of very few of our readers, are briefly as follows:

The SUPREME COURT of the United States having ordered a *Mandamus* to be issued in the case of Gideon Olmstead vs. the Executors of Rittenhouse, in which the authority of a law of the State of PENNSYLVANIA had been overruled by that Court, the Legislature of that State directed the Governor to resist the execution of the decree, taking ground at the same time, by resolutions addressed to the General and State Governments, that the decision of the Court was unconstitutional, and that, “as the ‘guardians of the State’s Rights, they cannot [could] not permit an infringement of those rights by an unconstitutional exercise of power in the United States Courts.” These resolutions were ordered to be transmitted by the Governor of the State to the Executive of the United States, and the Governor was thereby also authorized and directed “to correspond with the President on the subject in controversy, and to agree to such arrangements as may [might] be in the power of the Executive to make, or that Congress may [might] make, either by the appointment of commissioners or otherwise, for settling the difficulties between the two Governments.” These resolutions, remarkably illustrating the confused notion entertained by their authors of the distribution of powers in the General Government as well as of the relations between the General and State Governments, were transmitted to the then President (JAMES MADISON) by the then Governor (SIMON SNYDER) on the 6th of April, 1809, in a letter couched in respectful and complimentary terms. To this letter Mr. MADISON replied, on the 13th of the same month, that, according to the desire expressed in the resolutions, they should be laid before Congress when next in session, but indicating very decisively his own opinion of the proposed interference with the execution of the laws in the following terms:

“Considering our respective relations to the subject of these communications, it would be unnecessary, if not improper, to enter into any examination of some of the questions connected with it. It is sufficient, in the actual posture of the case, to remark, that the Executive of the United States is not only unauthorized to prevent the execution of a decree sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the United States, but is expressly enjoined, by statute, to carry into effect any such decree when opposition may be made to it.”

In the course of time the *Mandamus* directed by the Supreme Court was issued and placed in the hands of the Marshal for the District of Pennsylvania; and, on the part of the State, a detachment of Militia was ordered out to resist its execution, and was actually stationed for some time in front of the premises upon which it was to be carried into effect. The Marshal contrived to serve his process, however, without the knowledge or consent of the Commander of the detachment; and then the Militia—marched back again. And so ended the resistance of the authority of the Supreme Court by the State of Pennsylvania.

The election now going on in the State of New York for county officers shows most gratifying results for the Whigs. Every where, so far, they gain on the election of last fall, and the Whig spirit exhibits itself still undaunted.

## THE CHEROKEES.

JOHN ROSS, principal chief, Richard Taylor, John Looney, William S. Coodey, Aaron Price, Moses Daniel, T. Walker, and John Spears, have been appointed a Delegation by the National Council of the Cherokee Indians, and directed to proceed to this city without delay, with full powers to negotiate a treaty that will embrace and settle all matters which are open between their people and the Government of the United States. These matters, (says the Cherokee Advocate,) although of little weight comparatively to that Government—great, powerful, and wealthy as she is—are of incalculable moment to the Cherokees. They affect not merely their pecuniary interests, but also those intimately connected with their being and prosperity, and are such as justice, integrity, and humanity require should meet with prompt settlement.

MANUFACTURING PUBLIC OPINION.—Meetings have recently been held in Brunswick, Bangor, Thomaston, and other places in Maine, at which strong resolutions in favor of annexation have been adopted. The Kennebec Journal has the following remarks on the subject:

“It might be supposed from these expressions of approval of the annexation of Texas that there was a strong feeling in the State among the Democracy in favor of the annexation of Texas as passed by the House of Representatives. Nothing can be more untrue. It is the easiest thing in the world to pass resolutions of this character. Not a twentieth part of the Democracy are interested in the proceedings of these meetings. They are got up by a few individuals who have much more regard for the offices than they have for annexation. They look large upon paper, but nowhere else. We do not think Messrs. Herrick, Dunlap, Hamlin, or White will be very much moved by the passage of these resolutions, which these anxious interested office-seekers mean to use as passports to power and patronage under the administration of Mr. Polk.”

Colonel DAVID CHAMBERS, the Speaker of the Senate of Ohio, (and formerly a Representative in Congress,) was many years ago an editor of a daily newspaper in that State; and JOHN M. GALLAGHER, Esq., the Speaker of the House, is now the editor of the Springfield Republican.

## LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Roscius* arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon from Liverpool, from which port she sailed on the 12th of January. She brings Liverpool papers of that date, and London papers of the 11th. The intelligence is thus eight days later than had been previously received, but is, however, of no great interest.

The London *Times* of the 9th contains some comments upon the project of annexing Texas to the United States; and after stating that it is at present the most prominent point of public attention, and that it can scarcely fail to involve the United States in a war with Mexico, speaks thus of Mr. Calhoun's despatches and general diplomacy:

“The tone and language of Mr. Calhoun's epistles certainly look very little like any intention to forego the anticipated *bonne bouche* for any considerations of justice or policy, or indeed for any at all short of absolute necessity. There is a sort of gusto about the way in which the claim is advanced—and the policy of devoting it expatiated and revealed in, which absolutely takes one's mouth water. ‘It is our duty,’ says the Secretary, ‘to occupy that vast region.’ We are very sorry for it—truly unhappy are we at being compelled to devour that vast region—to rejoice in the profits of its railroads and canals, ourselves no shareholders while—to reap its fruits, which ourselves do not sow—to inhabit its cities, towns, villages, built by no hands of ours; truly sorry are we to be driven to all this iniquity; but, alas! our miserable fate compels us; there is no alternative—it must be! We hardly know whether to admire most the indefatigable impudence or the abominable subterfuge maintained and disclosed by the few words which we have quoted.”

The *Times* of the 10th recurs to the subject, and expresses the belief, from advices received from Mexico, that she has abandoned her intention of again invading Texas, and the United States will be thus deprived of this pretext for annexation. Though not called upon to speculate upon the probability of the French Government to Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. King, it declares it cannot appreciate the belief that the French press upon the subject, and expresses its belief that “the most effectual contradiction on the part of France will be a cordial concurrence in our protest against the annexation policy of the American Cabinet, and a firm demeanor in Texas as itself; and we have reason to hope that these elements of a just and pacific resistance will not be wanting.”

In the same article it speaks of the projected occupation of Oregon, which it regards as an utter impossibility, in the face of the subsisting convention with Great Britain requiring from either side a year's notice of such intention, and says that “it is not a case in which any sudden invasion of British rights can be attempted, especially whilst the British subjects in the territory are at least ten to one of the American settlers; nor would it be easy for a mere party conspiracy between a falling President and a rising faction in the House of Representatives to commit the nation to so serious a dispute with Great Britain.” It speaks of the wise provision of the Constitution that treaties can only be concluded by the President and two-thirds of the Senate, and alludes as follows to the character and position of the United States Senate:

“No House of Lords, in the most trying times of what it was then the fashion to call *obstruction*, ever stood the brunt of popular effort more constantly than the Senate of the United States; and, emboldened by the certainty of defeat in another place, every popular leader raises his voice in the House of Representatives to carry by the authority of Congress measures which the President is too weak to achieve, and the Senate too wise to endure. The consequence of this state of things has inevitably been, that the Senate is the sole institution of the United States which commands the respect of foreign nations. It is scarcely worth while to inquire what treaties Mr. Tyler has signed, or what resolutions Col. Benton has carried; we are little moved by the tricks of a mountebank anxious to make the most of the six weeks which still intervene between him and the dense shades of private obscurity; nor are we moved by the proceedings of the more popular branch of the Legislature, to which, in such matters, no one, even in America, attaches much importance. We wait to see what the Senate says of them.”

From France there is no news of any importance. The Paris journals are discussing the probability of changes in the Ministry.

The intelligence from Spain is of little interest. The proposed law for the suppression of the slave trade has been published, as well as the report of the Senate in its favor. It will probably pass with little opposition. Disappointment is felt by the several parties at the omission in Louis Philippe's speech of any reference to Spanish affairs.

The *Paris Presse* expresses the belief that the opening of trade with China is not likely to prove beneficial to France. The monopoly of the most important articles of manufacture, it says, appears to be secured to the English and the Americans, with whom it will be difficult to contend in the supply of white and unbleached calicoes. In the year 1843, it adds, the Americans exported 1,000,000 pieces of unbleached cotton. That amount was nearly doubled in the year 1844. In April last the warehouses in the interior of Canton were overladen with British and American manufactures.

The Sheffield Mercury says that very general attention has been excited by the display of a large showbill of Worrall & Co., machine-makers of New York. The paper adds that, while some have contented themselves with admiring the cleverness of design, others have noticed that saws of all sorts, from the largest circular to the smallest web, form a principal part of the design, and are especially mentioned among the leading articles of manufacture, “thus corroborating the correctness of the statements we have often incidentally made as to the great and successful efforts that are made to rival us in this important class of articles by the manufacturers in the United States.”

The wholesale way in which the Liverpool radical papers, formerly Mr. O'Connell's greatest enemies, affect to condemn and despise him and his proceedings, now that they see his fall has been accomplished, is remarked by the London papers.

The late Richard Leyland, Esq., of Liverpool, banker, presented to his brother, the day before his death, the enormous sum of one million sterling, supposed to be the largest amount ever given as a present in England.—N. Y. Courier.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

An extra from the Boston Courier informs us of the arrival at that port, on Wednesday morning, of the packet steamship *Humboldt* from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

Fortunately for the crowded state of our columns there does not appear to be any news of importance. No material change has taken place in commercial affairs; the cotton market has fluctuated but little; prices were steady, and money was plenty. Parliament was to be opened on the 4th by the QUEEN in person. The revenue returns for the year and quarter exhibited a considerable increase on almost every item of receipt. They showed for the first time since 1827 an excess of income over expenditure, which may be traced directly to an increased activity and extension of the trade and commerce of the country. The total increase on the year was £1,163,593; on the quarter £493,910. This state of things was deemed a great triumph for Sir Robert Peel and his policy.

There was some discussion in the English papers about vacancies in the Ministry. Mr. Goulburn, the President of the Board of Trade, contemplated resignation, and the Secretary for Ireland has ascended to the peerage by the death of his father, which vacated his place.

The Morning Herald of the 3d instant says: “It is now definitely arranged, we believe, that Sir Thomas Fremantle goes to Ireland as Chief Secretary; that Hon. Sydney Herbert leaves the Admiralty and takes Sir Thomas Fremantle's place as Secretary of War, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Hon. H. T. L. Corry succeeds Mr. Herbert. Lord Dalhousie quits the Vice Presidency of the Board of Trade to become the head of the Department.”

The merchants of Liverpool have memorialized Sir Robert Peel. The memorial says that most formidable rival of the British manufactures in this trade is found in the rapidly increasing and improved manufactures of the United States of America, and gives, as a proof of the progress of manufactures in the United States, the great increase of the export trade to China.

Sir CHARLES METCAL, Governor of Canada, has been created a peer, under the title of Baron Metcal of Fernhill. The Lady of Sir CHARLES BAGOT, late Governor of Canada, died on the 24th instant.

The death of the Duchess of Nassau, daughter of the Emperor of Russia, is announced by the Wiesbaden correspondent of the Frankfurter Journal under date of January 29.

## FRANCE.

Loyal addresses to the King had been made by deputations from both the Chambers, to which he replied, complimenting them upon the stability of the Government and the prosperity of the country. He said, “The affection of France for my family and myself is the sweetest recompense that I can obtain for my labors and our entire devotedness.” The address was carried in the House of Deputies, 216 to 33. The number of deputies who were present at the meeting of the Chamber on the 29th ultimo was, at the opening, 170, which swelled at the close to 241. The adhesions to ministers of hitherto dissenting members, in favor of the clause of the address respecting Tahiti, were no less than forty-seven. A deputation was named to wait on the President of the Council in the name of the whole assembly, to ask the Cabinet, through him, to continue the direction of affairs. Marshal Soult replied, in his own name and that of the Cabinet, that neither he nor his colleagues would desert.

## SPAIN.

Letters from Bayonne of the 33d of January give the news of the arrest of the unfortunate Zola, the passenger chief of the steamer *Zeus*, who had escaped into Portugal had been circulated by his friends with a view to all the suspicions of the Government, and enable him to avail himself of a favorable moment for making his escape. That moment having, as he fancied, arrived, he left his hiding place near Logrono, with his brother-in-law Cayo Maru, but was immediately tracked and seized. The Governor of Logrono forthwith placed the prisoners in *capella*, and in twenty-four hours from their capture caused them to be shot. The seizure of Zola-bano led to the summoning of a Cabinet council, the result of which was the expedition of an order to suspend his execution—an order which, however, arrived too late.

## FROM BRAZIL.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the brig *Selma*, arrived below, we have advices to the 20th December from Rio Grande do Sul. The insurrectionary movements in that quarter of Brazil had been effectually put down, the rebel forces having surrendered to those of the Imperial Government. It was reported, subsequently, that Gen. Paéz, who was no doubt acting under the secret orders of Brazil, had marched to Corrientes, on his way to attack the Buenos Ayrean army which was besieging the city of Montevideo. If this should prove to be the fact, it was supposed that the siege would be raised at an early day.—Baltimore American.

## FROM TEXAS.

We have accounts from Galveston to the 8th instant. Congress had adjourned. The nominations of Mr. RILEY as Chargé d'Affaires to the United States, and of Mr. TERRELL as Chargé d'Affaires to France, had both been rejected, on account, as is supposed, of the passage by Congress of a bill abolishing the office of Chargé or Minister to foreign Powers, with a view that the duties of such appointments shall hereafter devolve upon the Consul office. A correspondent writing from the seat of Government states that the Tariff Bill remains unaltered until 1846, by a kind of compromise. The Hon. ASHIEL SMITH, the late Texan Minister to France, has returned to Galveston. The Civilian states that he bore some important propositions for the consideration of Congress, but it is not informed whether he arrived in time to submit them.

## FROM THE PROVIDENCE TRANSCRIPT.

THE WRIT OF ERROR.—The Supreme Court have granted the writ of error prayed for in the petition of THOMAS W. DORR. The Governor and Attorney General have been cited in behalf of the State to appear on the first Monday of December next to hear the question argued.

The effect of this will be merely to try the question whether the Constitution and Laws of the United States have been violated by the action of this State in the trial of Dorrr for treason. It will not be regretted by any that the Supreme Court are to hear and determine this matter. Whatever may be their decision, Rhode Island will abide by it. We fear not the result.

ALEXANDER McLEOD.—The name of this personage was once, and not very long ago, a word of potency throughout the whole civilized world. He became famous, as it were, in a day, and discussions, of which he was the subject, were held not only in bar-rooms and by the fireside, but also on ‘change, in legislative halls, and the secret chambers of Government Cabinets. But he had his day, and then subsided. Topics of interest arose in which other men's names were bruited, and his went into what Mr. Van Buren would call “retiracy.”

Recently, however, he has brought himself again before the public by the publication of a “narrative,” designed to vindicate his character against various imputations that were thrown upon it during the time of his great troubles, to wit: that he had boasted of his agency in the destruction of the *Caroline*; that he left Canada before he was arrested at Lockport to escape the pursuit of creditors; and that he was largely indebted, as deputy sheriff, to individuals and the Canadian Government. All these charges he answers at great length, but the matter is not of sufficient interest now to require that we should follow him. The “boasting” of his veracity. As to the other points, he tells a moving tale of robbery and fraud, and makes it appear that he was much more treated by his own countrymen in Canada than even by the “patriots” and “sympathizers” in our border counties.

## [N. Y. Com. Adver.]

## THE RESPONSE OF THE PEOPLE.

In the Texas debate in the Assembly a few days ago, Gen. FOSTER, of Montgomery county, avowed himself in favor of “immediate annexation,” and expressed an entire confidence that his constituents agreed with him in this opinion. On Monday last the town elections in Montgomery county were held, and for the first time, in we know not how many years, the Whigs have obtained a majority in the Board of Supervisors, carrying seven towns out of ten! The people will speak out on this question, even though the Legislature should continue to be dumb.—Albany Evening Journal.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has the following: “That orderly and sober part of the city, known as Camp street, was thrown into a commotion yesterday, by the exhibition of a very pretty girl giving a tolerably likely young man a taste of her quality as a pugilist. As the party passed the corner, the youthful Zantippe was belaboring him with such portions of her apparel—to wit, handkerchief, shawl, &c. et cetera, as might be converted into a lash. The recipient of these tokens of affection illustrated the idea of ‘fall walking’ with great energy; but the enraged damsel followed in the ‘footstep’ close enough to keep her ‘illustrious predecessor’ within range of her miscellaneous threshing machine. They both appeared to be foreigners. After they passed the armory the cavalier quickened his speed as though he had got to the quarter-stretch. The last that was seen of them was the ‘grey mare’ was hard upon his quarters, and using the persuaders freely.”

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

There were many memorials and petitions presented and referred during the week, and the following reports from committees made:

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the payment of arrears due the Stockbridge Indians.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Mary McVells.

Mr. BAGBY, from the Committee on the Territories, reported an act for the construction of certain roads in Wisconsin. Mr. ARCHER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made an unfavorable report on the claim of John Baldwin, for Mexican indemnification.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee of Claims, reported, without amendment, an act for the relief of the heirs of Alexander Mitchell.

Mr. JARNAGIN, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Francis Sumter.

Mr. BATES, from the Committee on Pensions, made an adverse report on the act granting a pension to Susanah Scott, widow of William Scott.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendments, an act providing payment for certain military services in Florida.

Mr. ARCHER, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported, for indefinite postponement, the bill to provide for the adjustment and settlement of claims of citizens of the United States upon the Republic of Mexico.

On motion of Mr. ARCHER, the same committee were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of John Strohecker, claiming indemnity for loss of insurance.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee of Claims, reported with amendments, an act for the relief of Daniel Roman.

Also, a bill authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Robert Purkin.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Finance, reported an act to authorize the importation of railroad iron free of duty in certain cases.

Also, an act to remit the duties which have accrued or been paid upon the importation of railroad iron in certain cases.

Mr. CHOATE, from the Committee on the Library, reported a joint resolution for the distribution of certain printed documents among the several statistical associations.

Mr. SIMMONS, from the Committee on Printing, reported the resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to print 5,000 copies extra of the Chinese Treaty and correspondence, which was concurred in.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported unfavorably on the petition of sundry citizens of Missouri, asking the consolidation of the land districts of Fayette and Polk, in that State.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee of Claims, reported, without amendment, the following House bill:

For the relief of the President and Directors of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

For the relief of Jacob S. Vance, of Ohio.

For the relief of John R. Conover.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, an act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846.

Also, an act for the relief of Harvey & Slagg, accompanied by a report.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an act for the relief of John H. McIntosh.

Also, an act for the relief of Captain J. B. Crozier's company of mounted volunteers.

On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, the same committee were discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions of the Alabama Legislature for the establishment of a national foundry at the South.

Also, from the documents relating to an increase of pay for military storekeepers.

Also, from the memorial of the Common Council of Rochester, New York, praying and requesting the aid of the construction of a fortification at the mouth of the Genesee river.

The committee wished to be discharged from these subjects. Mr. CRITTENDEN said, chiefly from the want of time to act upon them before the close of this session, but had not rejected them.

Mr. BATES, from the Committee on Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the claims of W. W. Buchanan, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the act to extend the time of locating Virginia land warrants and returning surveys to the General Land Office.

Mr. ATHERTON, from the Committee on Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Ellison Williams.

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of William Henson.

Also, a bill for the relief of Catlin, Peoples & Co.

Also, a bill for the relief of W. H. Thomas.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Commodore Jesse D. Elliot.

## ATMOSPHERIC RAILROAD.

The bill for authorizing the South Carolina Railroad Company to import certain pipes and machinery free of duty, being under consideration.

Mr. STURGEON said that he wished for information upon the subject. The mechanics and artists of the United States are celebrated for their skill, and he supposed were quite equal to the production of any machinery which could be wanted. He did not see the necessity for an exoneration from the payment of duty in aid of the importation of machinery from England.

Mr. EVANS replied that he could perhaps supply